

Tracing Themes of the Prophet's Preaching in the Qur'an: *Tartibun Nuzul* Perspective

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: October 17, 2024

Revised: November 14, 2024

Accepted: December 3, 2024

Keywords

Tartibun nuzul

Prophetic Da'wah

Da'wah Theme

Al-Quran

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to trace and analyze the themes of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching based on the chronological order of revelation (Tartibun Nuzul). This study explored the thematic evolution of the Prophet's messages during the Mecca and Medina periods, shedding light on their relevance to the socio-religious context of the time. Using a qualitative, literature-based method, the research examined how the early phase of da'wah centered on aqidah (faith) and monotheism, gradually transitioning to address social, ethical, and sharia law issues as the dynamics of Arab society evolved. By employing the Tartibun Nuzul approach which examines the Quranic revelations in their chronological sequence, this study offered new insights into the Prophet's da'wah strategy and its contemporary implications.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menelusuri dan menganalisis tema-tema dakwah Nabi Muhammad berdasarkan urutan kronologis wahyu (*Tartibun Nuzul*). Studi ini mengeksplorasi evolusi tematik pesan-pesan Nabi selama periode Mekah dan Madinah, serta relevansinya dengan konteks sosial-keagamaan pada masa itu. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif berbasis literatur, penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana fase awal dakwah berfokus pada *aqidah* (keimanan) dan tauhid, yang secara bertahap berkembang untuk mencakup isu-isu sosial, etika, dan hukum syariah seiring dengan dinamika masyarakat Arab yang berubah. Melalui pendekatan *Tartibun Nuzul* yang menelaah wahyu Al-Qur'an berdasarkan urutan kronologisnya, penelitian ini memberikan wawasan baru tentang strategi dakwah Nabi dan implikasinya dalam konteks modern.

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1. Introduction

The preaching of the Prophet Muhammad SAW was a transformative process that had a profound impact on the social, political, and spiritual order of society in the Arabian Peninsula. As the last prophet, his mission of preaching was not only limited to spreading Islam, but also aimed to form a civilization based on justice, truth, and piety to Allah. Understanding the mission of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. is an important step in preserving religious values and ensuring their relevance in every era. In this article, the importance of understanding the mission of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. through historical, spiritual, and social.(Shams et al., 2020)

Prophet Muhammad SAW received his first revelation at the age of 40 in the Cave of Hira. The revelation, which read "Iqra'!" (Read!), became the beginning of his apostolic mission. In the context of the Meccan society which was full of social injustice, economic disparity, and deviant beliefs. The Prophet's da'wah came as an answer to the need for reform. From the first revelation until his death, the Prophet's da'wah included several important phases, namely the phase of secret da'wah, open da'wah, migration to Medina, and the establishment of an Islamic state. (Muttaqin & Matin, 2022)

The main mission of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching in general can be stated through, First, introducing Allah as the God who preserves the world, has the characteristics of being loving, compassionate, and sustaining the world (QS. Siurah Al-Fatihah). After socializing that Allah is the Creator, Almighty and has noble characteristics. that is owned. Allah then introduces Himself transparently as the One God. Various paragraph to inform about heaven for good people and hell for those who deny, Second, upholding social justice. Before the Prophet was sent, Arab society lived in violence, injustice and exploitation of the weak. The Qur'an teaches the values of justice and fair treatment to all, regardless of race, ethnicity or social status. Allah's Word: "*O you who believe! Be you people who always uphold the truth for the sake of Allah, be witnesses fairly.*" (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 8). Third, teach noble morals. Prophet Muhammad SAW. said: "*Indeed, I was sent to perfect noble morals.*" (HR. Ahmad). His preaching aims to improve the behavior of society which is harsh, full of hatred and egoism, to become a people who are full of compassion, are humble and do good to others. Understanding the mission of da'wah is important in fostering morality in accordance with Islamic teachings. Fourth, to educate about brotherhood. Before the arrival of Islam, Arab society was divided into many tribes that fought each other. Da'wah of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. aims to unite them under the banner of Islam, so that there will no longer be divisions based on tribe or tribe. (Maulidi, 2021) Allah says in the Qur'an: "*And hold all of you to the rope (religion) of Allah, and do not become divided.*" (QS. Ali 'Imran: 103).

Understanding the mission of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching. First, to maintain the authenticity of Islamic teachings. Without a correct understanding, preaching can deviate from its true purpose, which is to invite people to truth and monotheism. This understanding also prevents deviations in the interpretation of religious teachings. Fifth, building a just and civilized society. By understanding the values of justice and morality taught by the Prophet Muhammad, we can contribute to building a civilized society, where everyone is treated with respect and equality before the law. The teachings on social justice contained in his preaching are very relevant in the modern context which is full of injustice and oppression. Sixth, uniting the people in the midst of division. In the midst of an increasingly fragmented world, both by political, economic, and social issues, understanding the mission of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching is the key to uniting the people. The teachings on brotherhood, unity, and solidarity in Islam must be revived to overcome the global challenges faced by Muslims. (U. Hasanah, 2021)

The preaching of the Prophet Muhammad SAW was a gradual and strategic process in changing society from idolatry to devotion to Allah SWT. One important aspect in understanding the preaching process is by referring to the chronological order of revelation or what is known as *Tartibun nuzul* (the order of revelation). *Tartibun nuzul* provides guidance on the stages taken by the Prophet in inviting people to Islam, according to the social, cultural, and political context of Arab society at that time. (Zulqarnain & Saeed, 2020)

Tartibun nuzul is a term that refers to the chronological order of revelation to the Prophet Muhammad, not based on the arrangement contained in the manuscripts of the Al-Qur'an. These revelations came down in accordance with the situation and conditions faced by the Prophet and Muslims at that time. Knowledge of *Tartibun nuzul* is very important because it provides a contextual perspective regarding the intent and purpose of certain verses. For example, when the Prophet Muhammad SAW began his preaching secretly in Mecca, the verses that came down were more spiritual and moral in nature, such as affirmations about the oneness of Allah, creation and the

afterlife. In the later period, when preaching began to open up and face resistance, the verses that came down emphasized more emphasis on steadfastness, courage, and social and legal rules. (dan Hadis, n.d.)

The Prophet Muhammad's preaching is divided into several stages that have special characteristics according to *Tartibun nuzul*. Some of the main stages of the Prophet's preaching are: 1). Phase of Secret Preaching in Mecca (610-613 AD) In the early days of preaching in Mecca, the Prophet was ordered to preach secretly to his family and closest friends. The revelations that came down in this phase focused on strengthening the faith, faith in Allah, the Day of Judgment, and life after death. Relevant verses in this phase, such as QS. Al-'Alaq (96:1-5) which was the first revelation, emphasize the importance of knowledge and contemplation. The relevance of *Tartibun nuzul* in this phase shows that preaching must begin with building strong faith. 2). Phase of Open Preaching in Mecca (613-622 AD) After three years of preaching secretly, the Prophet was ordered to preach openly. This was a time full of challenges and resistance from the Quraysh. The revelations that came down in this phase contained rebukes to idol worshippers and affirmations of the teachings of monotheism, as in QS. Al-Ikhlâs (112) which firmly states the oneness of Allah. Here, *Tartibun nuzul* shows how the Prophet's preaching strategy developed from the personal to a challenge to the existing social order. 3). The Hijrah to Medina Phase and the Formation of Muslim Society (622-630 AD) This phase is marked by the event of the Prophet and his companions' hijrah to Medina, which also marked the beginning of the formation of a more established Islamic society. The revelations that came down in this phase are related to social life, law, and war rules, such as QS. Al-Baqarah (2:190) which provides guidelines on the ethics of war. In this phase, the relevance of *Tartibun nuzul* is very much felt in guiding Muslims to live their lives as a nation, establish laws, and face military challenges. 4) The Conquest of Mecca and the Perfection of Islamic Teachings Phase (630-632 AD) The final phase of the Prophet's preaching is marked by the conquest of Mecca and the perfection of Islamic teachings. The revelations that came down in this phase, such as QS. Al-Maidah (5:3) which contains the perfection of religion, shows that Islamic teachings are complete and ready to be a guide for humanity until the end of time. *Tartibun nuzul* in this phase emphasizes that the spread of Islam must be accompanied by the perfection of understanding of law and sharia. (Muttaqin & Matin, 2022)

In the context of contemporary da'wah, *Tartibun nuzul* has a very important relevance, especially in understanding the gradual strategy that needs to be adopted by da'wah in facing the challenges of the modern era. Successful da'wah must be adjusted to the current situation and conditions of society, as the Prophet Muhammad SAW adjusted his da'wah to the situation of Arab society in the 7th century. For example, in a society that is already advanced in the field of science, verses related to creation and the wonders of nature, such as QS. Al-Ghashiyah (88:17-20), can be an effective entry point in da'wah. In a society facing a moral and social crisis, verses that emphasize the importance of ethics and justice, such as QS. Al-Hujurat (49:13), are relevant to convey. (Gaffney, 2023)

Although *Tartibun nuzul* provides valuable guidance, its application in a modern context also faces several challenges. One of them is the difference in social and cultural conditions that are very different from Arab society during the time of the Prophet. Therefore, a wise contextual approach is needed so that *Tartibun nuzul* can be applied in preaching that is relevant to today's society. (Jaffar, 2021)

2. Methodology

2.1. Type of Research

This study uses a qualitative method with a literature-based approach. The approach employed is *Tartibun Nuzul*, which examines the themes of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching based on the chronological order of revelation in the Qur'an. This method was chosen to understand the thematic evolution of the Prophet's preaching in a chronological manner, in line with the social and cultural context of Arab society during the Mecca and Medina periods.

2.2. Time and Place of Research

For this qualitative research, the study was conducted over an extended period to ensure comprehensive data analysis. The research took place through library research, with data collection focused on literature sources including classical and modern Qur'anic exegesis, historical texts, and academic articles.

The target of this study was the themes of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching as recorded in the Qur'an, specifically examining the revelations during the Mecca and Medina periods. As the study is qualitative, there was no need for physical sampling, and instead, the subjects of research were selected based on their relevance to the themes of *aqidah*, monotheism, social, ethical, and legal aspects in the context of *Tartibun Nuzul*.

2.3. Research Procedure

The procedure for this qualitative research involved a systematic review of relevant literature. The study focused on collecting data from sources such as classical and modern Qur'anic exegesis, historical Islamic texts, and academic journals.

The research was conducted in several phases:

1. **Data Collection:** The initial phase involved identifying and collecting relevant literature that discusses the themes of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching, particularly focusing on the Qur'anic revelations during the Mecca and Medina periods.
2. **Data Categorization:** The literature was then categorized based on the specific themes of *aqidah*, monotheism, social justice, ethics, and sharia law, as these themes emerged at different stages of the Prophet's mission.
3. **Thematic Analysis:** The collected data was analyzed using a thematic approach, which identified the progression of these themes in response to the social, cultural, and political context of the time.

This process allowed for a detailed understanding of the Prophet's preaching strategy in different periods, and its relevance to the context of *Tartibun Nuzul*.

2.4. Research Instruments

Since this is a qualitative study, the instruments used were various literature sources, including over 30 sources, comprising books, articles, and Qur'anic commentaries. The instruments were in the form of primary and secondary literature, ranging from classical tafsir (exegesis) to contemporary scholarly articles.

No traditional survey instruments were used, as the study relies on literary analysis. Instead, the study utilized triangulation by cross-referencing multiple interpretations of the Qur'an and analyzing scholarly views on *Tartibun Nuzul* to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the Prophet's preaching themes.

2.5. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis was carried out using thematic analysis. The key steps involved:

1. **Data Interpretation:** The collected data was interpreted in light of the research objectives, focusing on understanding the chronological progression of preaching themes in response to social dynamics.
2. **Categorization:** Themes were categorized based on the Qur'anic revelations, divided into the Mecca and Medina periods.
3. **Contextual Analysis:** The themes were then analyzed within their historical context, considering how the Prophet's message addressed the societal issues of the time, such as justice, ethics, and community building.

This approach allowed for a deeper understanding of how the Prophet Muhammad's preaching evolved and how these themes remain relevant in contemporary Islamic discourse.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Results

The findings of this study, based on the analysis of the *Tartibun Nuzul* approach, revealed the evolution of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching themes in response to the socio-political and cultural context of the time. During the Meccan period (610-622 AD), the key themes of the Prophet's preaching focused primarily on *aqidah* (faith) and monotheism, as well as belief in the Day of Judgment and moral reform. These early revelations emphasized short, powerful verses aimed at strengthening the core Islamic belief in the oneness of God (tawhid) and preparing the believers for trials in a hostile polytheistic society.

In the Medina period (622-632 AD), the themes of the revelations expanded to include practical aspects of social and legal life, reflecting the growing complexity of the Muslim community. Verses from this period addressed issues of sharia law, social justice, community building, and warfare ethics, including guidance on zakat (charity), fasting, hajj, and governance. The Qur'anic verses also provided solutions to real-time challenges faced by the Prophet and his companions, illustrating the flexible and dynamic nature of Islamic teachings in adapting to changing circumstances.

3.2. Discussions

1. Understanding and Approach to *Tartibun nuzul*

Revelation is one of the fundamental concepts in Islam which is God's message to His prophet through the angel Gabriel. The Koran, as the holy book of Muslims, was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW over a period of 23 years. One important aspect of studying the Qur'an is understanding the concept of *tartibun nuzul*. *Tartibun nuzul* refers to the chronological sequence of the revelation or verses of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. This concept highlights the gradual process of the revelation of the verses of the Qur'an and how they have been relevant in the lives of Muslims throughout the ages. (Kholid, 2022)

The stages of revelation can be divided into two categories or periods: 1) The Meccan Period (610-622 AD). The first revelation came down when the Prophet Muhammad was contemplating in the Cave of Hira, namely **Surah Al-'Alaq verses 1-5**. This was the beginning of his prophethood, and the verses that were revealed in Mecca were generally related to faith, monotheism, the last day, and morals. Some characteristics of the Meccan revelation: the verses are short, have a monotheistic theme, and use strong and rhetorical language to shake the hearts of the polytheists. 2). The Madaniyah Period (622-632 AD). After the migration to Medina, the revelations that came down had a greater focus on the laws of sharia, muamalah, and the formation of an Islamic society. For example, revelations related to the command to pray, fast, zakat, and hajj were all revealed in Medina. The Madaniyah verses are longer and provide details regarding the social and political rules of the Muslim community. Factor affecting the descent revelation due to a number of matter : First , the incident or situation specific . Many revelations came in response to events that occurred around the Prophet Muhammad. For example, after the battle of Uhud, revelations came to calm the people and provide an explanation for the defeat. Example: **Surah Al-Anfal**, which was revealed after the Battle of Badr, provides guidance on the distribution of war spoils . Second , the need for Guidance . There are verses that were revealed as guidance for Muslims in overcoming challenges in everyday life. The Qur'an that we have today is not arranged according to the chronology of revelation, but in a form called **Tartib Mushafi** . This order is based on direct instructions from the Prophet Muhammad and was followed by the companions who collected the Qur'an after his death. (Nopriansyah et al., 2024)

Tartibun nuzul educates to understand the historical context behind the revelation of the verses of the Qur'an and their application at that time. Also guides For know development of Islamic law. Many Islamic laws were developed based on the order of revelation, especially when the laws in force at the beginning of the Islamic period were updated or supplemented by later revelations. For

example, the verses on **the prohibition of drinking alcohol** were revealed gradually. At first, alcohol was not expressly prohibited, then verses were revealed advising to avoid alcohol during prayer, and finally alcohol was completely prohibited. (Zulkarnaini, 2022)

As for implications the descent revelation in order chronological to 1) provide insight into how God guides humanity gradually and according to the situation at that time , 2) understand the story revelation scholars can use this method to solve contemporary problems faced by Muslims , 3) can develop thematic interpretation based on *tartibun nuzul*, which provides a new approach to understanding the teachings of the Qur'an.(Zulaiha et al., 2021)

Tartibun nuzul is significant in understanding the dynamics of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching, it can enrich the understanding of the Prophet's preaching . Through this approach, it can reveal how the Prophet's preaching process developed from time to time, how society responded to Islamic teachings, and the Prophet's strategy in facing the challenges of preaching. The significance of *tartibun nuzul* in understanding the dynamics of the Prophet's preaching is especially in the context of adjusting teachings to the changing social situations and conditions during the Mecca and Medina periods.(Amir & Hamzah, 2019)

Tartibun nuzul plays an important role in understanding the context of the preaching carried out by the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. A good understanding of *Tartibun nuzul* allows us to see how Allah gave guidance to the Prophet gradually, in accordance with the development of the situation and conditions of society. Among a number of aspect main points , such as the strategy of preaching when the Prophet was in Mecca and Medina, how challenges were faced, and how revelation provided solutions to the problems faced by the Prophet and his people at various stages of the development of Islam. (Istiqomah, 2022)

Tartibun nuzul provides important insights into the social, political, and cultural background surrounding each phase of the Prophet's preaching. This understanding helps in examining the dynamics of preaching which are not static, but rather develop along with the context faced. *Tartibun nuzul* also helps to understand the strategy of gradualism in conveying Islamic teachings. For example, the prohibition of alcohol came down gradually, which shows how Allah understood the social conditions of Arab society at that time and provided guidance gradually to allow for better acceptance.(Mavani & McMichael, 2021)

Quranic interpretation is a discipline that aims to explain the meaning, content, and wisdom behind the verses of the Quran. Over the centuries, scholars and commentators have developed various methods and approaches in interpreting the Quran, one of which is the chronological approach. This approach studies the Quran by following the order of revelation (*tartibun nuzul*), which often does not correspond to the order of the Quranic manuscripts. This approach is believed to provide a deeper understanding of the historical context and development of Islamic teachings. This paper will discuss the advantages of the chronological approach in Quranic interpretation.(Thalib et al., 2020)

The chronological approach in the interpretation of the Qur'an refers to a method that interprets verses based on the order in which revelation was revealed. In this case, the Qur'an is understood according to the historical context that surrounds each verse or chapter revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. According to this approach, understanding the historical background or *sababun nuzul* of a verse is very important because it can provide a clear picture of the problems faced by Muslims at that time and how revelation became a solution or guide in solving these problems.(Sells, 2023)

The main advantages of the chronological approach are 1) Understanding insight into how Islamic teachings developed along with the journey of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching. The Qur'an was not revealed all at once, but rather gradually over the 23 years of the prophethood. By studying the order in which the verses were revealed, an interpreter can understand the changes that occurred in Islamic teachings, from the early period in Mecca to the Medina period. This includes developments in faith, worship, muamalah, and sharia laws. 2) Helping understand social, cultural,

and political conditions that underlie the revelation. For example, in the Mecca period, the verses of the Qur'an talk more about monotheism, faith, and affirmation of the Day of Judgment. This is because the Arab community at that time mostly still adhered to pagan beliefs and needed a strong foundation of faith. Meanwhile, in the Medina period, the focus of the Qur'an shifted more to social laws and Islamic law, because at that time Muslims already had a stable community and needed rules for living in society. 3) Helping understand the concept of *nasikh* (replaced verse) and *mansukh* (replaced verse) which is one of the important principles in understanding Islamic law. A chronological approach is very helpful in understanding the verses that fall into this category. The legal verses revealed in the early period were often temporary and became more definitive as the situation of Muslims changed. For example, the rules regarding alcohol were initially only a warning, but then became a total prohibition. By studying the chronology of revelation, we can understand the development of this law clearly. 4) Help avoid misunderstanding contextual. When understanding the Qur'an without paying attention to the chronological order, there is the potential for misunderstanding. Verses that were revealed in certain situations and conditions can be misinterpreted if read outside their historical context. The chronological approach emphasizes the importance of understanding the reasons for the revelation of verses (*asbabun nuzul*) and the context behind the revelation. This provides a more precise and accurate understanding, and avoids erroneous interpretations. 5) Shows relatedness between verses and events history. In the chronological approach, the verses of the Qur'an are not only seen as theological texts, but also as part of the history of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching. This makes the relationship between historical events and the revelation of verses clearer. For example, verses about war, treaties, or disputes between Muslims and other tribes can be better understood if they are linked to the events that occurred at the time the verses were revealed. 6) Revealing the stages of the Prophet's preaching. Through a chronological approach, we can follow the stages of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching from the early days full of challenges in Mecca to the success in building an Islamic society in Medina. This approach allows us to see the strategies and policies of preaching implemented by the Prophet according to the situation and conditions of the people. Thus, the chronological approach also provides lessons about patience, wisdom, and steadfastness in conveying religious teachings. As a concrete example, we can see the comparison between Surah Al-Alaq, one of the first surahs to be revealed, and Surah Al-Maidah, which was revealed at the end of the prophetic period. Surah Al-Alaq speaks of the first revelation containing the command to read and study knowledge, a very important foundation for the formation of faith in the Meccan period. On the other hand, Surah Al-Maidah regulates many of the more complex laws of the Shari'a, such as halal-haram, hudud laws, and international agreements, which reflect the development of the Islamic society in Medina which had become stable and sovereign. (Dakake, 2021)

Although the chronological approach has many advantages, there are some weaknesses that need to be considered. One of them is that not all of the sequence of revelations can be known with certainty. There are differences of opinion among scholars regarding the revelation of some verses of the Qur'an, which sometimes leads to debates about the interpretation of certain verses. In addition, this approach tends to emphasize the historical aspect and can sometimes ignore the deeper theological and spiritual meaning of the Qur'anic text. (Hamidullah & Rehman, 2024)

2. Themes of the Prophet's Preaching

The Prophet's preaching has mentioned in a way general previously is the main mission carried out by the Prophet Muhammad SAW since he was sent as the last Messenger. Through the Qur'an, Allah SWT revealed instructions that became the basis and guide for the preaching of the Prophet SAW. During his preaching period, the Prophet SAW conveyed various themes covering theological, moral, social and legal aspects aimed at improving human life and bringing them on the right path. (Syed et al., 2021)

The main themes of the preaching of the Prophet Muhammad SAW which are conveyed through the Al-Qur'an include 1) Tawhid: Uniting Allah SWT. Tauhid or the unity of Allah SWT is the

essence of the preaching of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. The Prophet called on humanity to abandon idol worship and believe that only Allah is worthy of worship. This call is firmly reflected in various verses of the Qur'an which emphasize the oneness of Allah and reject the concept of shirk. "Say, He is Allah, the One and Only." (QS. Al-Ikhlâs: 1) "Worship Allah, and do not associate anything with Him." (QS. An-Nisa: 36) This theme of monotheism is the main foundation in every aspect of the Prophet's preaching. By upholding the oneness of Allah, the Prophet invited mankind to purify their beliefs, they abolished idol worship, and replaced it with the worship of one God. 2. Treatise: Recognition of Prophethood and Apostleship The Prophet Muhammad SAW also emphasized the importance of accepting his apostleship as a messenger of Allah. Recognition of the treatise is part of perfect faith. The Qur'an teaches that the Prophet Muhammad SAW was sent as a mercy to all nature (QS. Al-Anbiya: 107) and as the seal of the prophets. "Muhammad is never the father of a man among you, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets." (QS. Al-Ahzab: 40) (N. Z. Hasanah et al., 2024)

Recognition of the Prophet's apostleship is also closely related to the acceptance of the revelations revealed through the Qur'an as a guide to life. Prophet Muhammad SAW is positioned as a bearer of guidance and good news for mankind. 3) . Morals and Ethics: Calling for Good and Preventing Evil . The Prophet SAW's preaching placed great emphasis on improving morals. The Prophet taught that Islam is a religion based on high morals, and he himself is the best example in this regard. "Indeed, there is in the Messenger of Allah a good role model for you." (QS. Al-Ahzab: 21) "And indeed, you (Muhammad) truly have great character." (QS. Al-Qalam: 4) The Prophet's preaching encouraged mankind to do good, be honest, and be just, and avoid bad behavior such as lying, injustice, and other immoral acts. In a society of ignorance whose morals were corrupt, this preaching had a very big impact in changing the behavior and mindset of society. 4) . Social Justice and Welfare of the People One of the themes of the Prophet Muhammad SAW's preaching was social justice. The Qur'an talks a lot about the rights of the poor, orphans and the weak. The Prophet called on the people to always maintain balance in society and not act unjustly towards others. "Indeed, Allah commands you to act justly and do good deeds, to give to your relatives, and Allah forbids evil deeds, evil and enmity." (QS. An-Nahl: 90) "And give to near relatives their due, and to the needy and the wayfarer; and do not squander your wealth wastefully." (QS. Al-Isra: 26) . Social justice in Islam covers many aspects, including the economic aspect, where the Prophet SAW emphasized the importance of zakat, infak, and sedekah as a means to create economic balance and help those in need. 5) . Upholding Allah's Law and Shari'a Another important theme in the Prophet's preaching is upholding the law and the Shari'a of Allah. The Qur'an serves as a legal guideline that regulates all aspects of life, both in the personal and social realms. The Prophet emphasized the importance of making the Shari'a the basis for just and wise law. "And decide matters between them according to what Allah has revealed." (QS. Al-Maidah: 49). "So by your Lord, they will not believe until they make you (Muhammad) the judge in the matter they are disputing, then they have no objection in their hearts to your decision, and they accept it completely." (QS. An-Nisa: 65) . The Sharia revealed through the Qur'an is a universal guide that regulates the spiritual, moral, social, economic and political aspects of Muslims, so that they can create a harmonious and orderly life. 6) . Muslim Brotherhood and Unity . Prophet Muhammad SAW also called on his people to build brotherhood and unity. During the period of ignorance, the Arabs were famous for their habit of frequent clashes and wars between tribes. The Prophet's preaching changed this condition by calling for strong Muslim brotherhood. "Indeed, believers are brothers, therefore make peace between your two brothers." (QS. Al-Hujurat: 10). By teaching the importance of ukhuwah Islamiyah, the Prophet SAW succeeded in uniting the people who were previously scattered in hostility, into one solid community under the auspices of Islamic teachings. 7) . Preparation for the Hereafter The preaching of the Prophet Muhammad SAW did not only focus on worldly life, but also on life after death. The Qur'an teaches that the world is only a temporary stopover and every human being will be held accountable for all his deeds on the Day of Judgment. "Every soul will taste death. Then only to Us will you be returned." (QS. Al-Ankabut: 57) . "Whoever does good deeds as heavy as zarah, he will surely see (the reward) for it. And whoever does evil even as heavy as zarah, he will surely see (reward) for it." (QS. Az-Zalzalah: 7-8) This theme of the afterlife is a reminder for mankind to

always prepare themselves with good deeds and leave behind actions that are displeased by Allah SWT. (Muhajir & Tulic, 2022)

The themes of the Prophet's preaching based on the order of revelation can be stated as follows: First, the Prophet's preaching in the Mecca period (610–622 AD) The Makkah period was the initial phase of da'wah which was marked by great challenges. The majority of revelations that came down in this period focused on instilling faith, monotheism, and belief in the Day of Judgment. In this phase, Islamic teachings have not touched on complex legal or sharia issues. The main focus was to strengthen monotheistic beliefs and fight the practice of polytheism that was rampant in Quraish society. (Jalaly, n.d.)

The revelation that came down in Mecca talks a lot about: Tawhid: The affirmation that there is only one God, Allah SWT, as can be seen in suras such as Al-Ikhlâs and Al-An'am. Morals: The Prophet was guided to exemplify noble morals, as in Al-Qalam verse 4, which emphasizes the nobility of the Prophet's character. Doomsday and the Hereafter: Revelations in Mecca often remind about the afterlife, as reflected in Surah Al-Mulk and Al-Qari'ah, to remind humans of life after death. The revelations during this period were aimed at forming a solid spiritual foundation for the people in facing persecution and challenges from the Quraysh. (Rahman, 2023)

Challenges of Da'wah in Mecca In Mecca, the Prophet and his followers faced stiff resistance from the Quraysh. The Quraish leaders felt threatened by Islamic teachings that opposed idol worship and threatened the socio-economic status quo they maintained. Revelations that come down in this situation often provide fortitude and guidance on how to deal with this pressure. For example, Surah Al-Kahf provides inspiration about the steadfastness of faith in facing tough tests. (Jaffar, 2021)

Methods of Da'wah in Mecca. In this context, the Prophet's preaching in Makkah was more personal and secret in the early stages, such as in the clandestine preaching phase at the house of Al-Arqam bin Abi Arqam. When the revelation came down ordering the Prophet to preach openly (Al-Hijr verse 94), the Prophet began to face direct opposition from the Quraysh community. (Cotesta, 2021)

Second, the Prophet's preaching in the Medina Period (622–632 AD) When the Prophet Muhammad migrated to Medina, the socio-political context of preaching changed dramatically. Medina provided a more conducive environment for the development of Islam, where the Prophet not only played a role as an Apostle but also as a community leader. (Wani, 2023)

Themes of Revelation in Medina The revelations that came down in Medina put more emphasis on the formation of laws and social regulations, such as: a. The Formation of Islamic Society. The revelations that came down during this period regulated social, political, and economic relations among Muslims, Jews, and other groups living in Medina, as in Surah Al-Baqarah and Al-Maidah. b. War and Peace. Many revelations that came down in Medina provide guidance on jihad, war, and peace. Surah Al-Anfal and At-Taubah, for example, provide rules on war and the ethics of war. c. Law and Sharia. The revelations in Medina began to regulate legal issues such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and other muamalah rules. (ajmal Khan, 2022)

Challenges in Medina The challenges of preaching in Medina were different from those in Mecca. In Medina, the Prophet had to face internal challenges, such as the hypocrites and Jews who tried to weaken the Islamic government. In addition, the Prophet also faced external threats, such as attacks from the Quraysh and other Arab tribes. (Mahatma, 2023)

Methods of Da'wah in Medina In Medina, the Prophet's preaching was more structured and involved the development of socio-political institutions. The Prophet led the community in building a state based on Islamic values. One of the important revelations that came down during this period was the Charter of Medina, which regulated the relationship between the various groups in the city. (Thani et al., 2021)

The Significance of *Tartibun nuzul* in Understanding the Prophet's Da'wah. Understanding *Tartibun nuzul* allows us to see how Allah adapts His messages to the conditions faced by Muslims. This shows the dynamism and flexibility in the missionary strategy, which is designed to respond to changing challenges. (Subhi, 2024)

1. Gradual Delivery of Messages

As explained previously, many Islamic teachings were conveyed in stages. For example, the prohibition on khamr does not come all at once, but through several stages (Al Baqarah: 219, An-Nisa': 43, and Al-Maidah: 90-91). This gradual strategy shows the importance of the adaptation process in changing people's thinking and behavior patterns. (Roni & Nasution, 2021)

2. Socio-Political Context of Preaching

Tartibun nuzul also helps to understand the socio-political context of each verse that was revealed. For example, the verses that talk about jihad were revealed in the context of external threats to the existence of the Islamic community in Medina, while the verses about patience and steadfastness of faith were revealed in Mecca when Muslims were in a state of oppression. (Anthony, 2020)

3. Relevance of the Dynamics of the Prophet's Preaching to Modern Conditions

Understanding *Tartibun nuzul* can also be applied in the context of preaching in modern times. Today's society, like society in the time of the Prophet, has complex challenges and dynamics. Effective preaching must take into account local social, cultural, and political conditions, and be able to provide gradual solutions that are in accordance with the development of the times. (Mehmood, 2023)

4. Conclusion

1. The Prophet Muhammad's preaching through the Qur'an covers various themes that touch every aspect of human life. From monotheism to social justice, from morals to brotherhood, each of these themes forms a unified whole of Islamic teachings. Through these themes, the Prophet SAW brought humanity out of darkness, towards the light of Allah's guidance. The Qur'an, as a guide to life, provides answers to all problems faced by humans, both in this world and in the hereafter. The themes of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching developed gradually according to the situation and conditions of society at that time. The Mecca phase emphasized the formation of monotheism and morals, while the Medina phase focused more on community development through the enforcement of sharia law and socio-political regulations. These themes remain relevant in facing the challenges of the modern era, both spiritually and socially.

2. Understanding *Tartibun nuzul* provides a deep perspective on the stages of the Prophet Muhammad's preaching. By studying the sequence of revelations, we can understand the gradual strategy used by the Prophet in inviting people to Islam. The relevance of *Tartibun nuzul* lies not only in teaching history, but also in the application of preaching in the present day. Therefore, preachers and scholars need to understand *Tartibun nuzul* as part of an effective and contextual preaching strategy in responding to the challenges of the times. By applying the principles of *Tartibun Nuzul*, modern da'wah can effectively respond to issues such as social fragmentation, moral decline, and the search for justice in today's world. This study underscores the potential of using historical insights to foster unity, promote ethical governance, and ensure the timeless relevance of Islamic teachings in addressing modern challenges.

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